

HYPNOANALYSIS—Second Edition—Lewis R. Wolberg, M.D., Dean and Medical Director, Postgraduate Center for Mental Health; Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, New York Medical College, Flower Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City; foreword and special contribution by A. Kardiner, M.D., formerly Director of Psychoanalytic Clinic at Columbia University, and Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, Columbia University. Grune & Stratton, New York and London, 1964. 424 pages, \$7.50.

The first edition of hypnoanalysis was published in 1945 and contained a long case history of the hypnoanalytic treatment of a male schizophrenic patient. This was followed by an excellent detailed discussion of the inter-relationship of hypnosis and psychoanalysis, transference, resistance, interpretation and the recall of buried memories as well as one chapter on hypnoanalytic procedures. The first edition was primarily intended to show how the use of hypnosis could facilitate psychoanalysis, but much of the original edition was an exposition of psychoanalytic principles and techniques in the treatment of neuroses and character disorders. As such, the first edition is still valuable reading for psychiatric residents and general psychiatrists because of the author's lucid style and the unique demonstration of a dynamic unconscious that is seen in hypnosis.

The author's stated purpose of the second edition was to evaluate, the passage of after 20 years, the helpfulness of hypnosis in a psychoanalytic program by the addition of new material. The new material consists of the first three chapters of the second edition. The first chapter deals with uses and abuses of hypnoanalysis and includes an excellent discussion of the reasons why hypnosis has not been fully accepted by psychiatrists and psychoanalysts. One significant point which Wolberg makes is the often startling and sometimes uncomfortable increase in counter-transference in the hypnotist. The balance of the first chapter concerns itself with interesting and appropriate clinical material that illustrates the indications and counter-indications of hypnosis in psychoanalysis.

The second chapter is a thorough and complete summary of induction techniques and includes valuable material helpful in dealing with resistance to hypnosis in the subject.

In the third chapter the author illustrates the usefulness of hypnosis with an annotated dialogue of the hypnoanalytic session.

Hypnosis is frequently criticized by many psychiatrists and psychoanalysts because in the past it has been used purely for symptom removal. When used in this way the results are transient and the criticism is justified. However, the author does much to invalidate this criticism by showing with considerable clarity how hypnosis can be integrated into the psychoanalytic-oriented practice of psychiatry. (At no point does he suggest the use of hypnosis purely for symptom removal.) As such, it is an extremely valuable book for any practitioner of psychiatry who still has an open mind and is interested in acquiring new techniques which may benefit patients.

FRED L. FASON, M.D.

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MENTAL RETARDATION—A Review of Research—Edited by Harvey A. Stevens and Rick Heber. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago and London, 1964. 502 pages, \$12.50.

The book edited by a Superintendent of a Training School (H. A. S.) and a Professor of Education (R. H.), is a very timely review of research in the major scientific discipline dealing with the problems of the mentally retarded. It was sponsored by the American Association of Mental Deficiency Project on Technical Planning in Mental Retardation and attempts to bring together knowledge from genetics, biochemistry, epidemiology, and neuropathology, as

well as from sociological, psychological and educational studies.

Extensive bibliographies are included at the end of each 12 main chapters and the book takes in some of the aspects of an encyclopedia which would be useful for persons who are primarily or significantly involved in the problems of mental retardation, but not for the average physician who is seeking guidance in the treatment of patients in his own practice. The handbook developed by the American Medical Association and published in the January 18, 1965 edition of the Journal of the American Medical Association (Vol. 191, No. 3) will be found by physicians to be eminently more useful for this purpose.

Medical Libraries will undoubtedly wish to add this book to their collection of works on mental retardation, but its purchase by the average physician is not recommended.

NORMAN Q. BRILL, M.D.

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LEFT-HANDEDNESS—Manual Superiority and Cerebral Dominance—By Henry Hécaen and Julian de Ajuria-guerra. Translated by Eric Ponder. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, 1964. 162 pages, \$5.00.

This book presents an encyclopedic coverage of studies on all the various aspects of the significance of left handedness and cerebral dominance. Reference and statistical findings are so concentrated that it is difficult to follow the author's train of thought. Because it is a translation, part of its unreadability may be due to problems of semantics. It might be of value for the student who wishes detailed references in the field, but would hold little for the general medical reader.

BARBARA JESSEN, M.D.

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PEDIATRIC PROCEDURES—Walter T. Hughes, Jr., M.D., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1964. 208 pages, \$7.50.

In this slim volume, Dr. Hughes has collected almost every conceivable diagnostic and therapeutic procedure which might be performed in pediatric practice. The descriptions are detailed and lucid, the illustrations are plentiful and well done. The author starts with methods of restraining a child, follows with a wide spectrum of procedures starting with such minor things as injections, venipunctures and cleansing the ears of cerumen, and proceeds to more complex endeavors such as subdural and cisternal taps, closed cardiac massage and exchange transfusions.

There are not many omissions, but among them is the lack of emphasis of technics for obtaining proper samples of blood, urine and other body fluids for culture. The method of capillary blood collection and the handling of specimens for pH and pCO₂ determination by the Astrup method is also not included.

A major defect of the book is the author's failure to provide guidance to the reader in choosing, out of a variety of alternate methods of a given procedure, which might be the best—e.g., which vein is best used for collecting blood, which of the several types of needles for bone marrow biopsy is most effective, or which method of tuberculin testing should be used. Hazards and complications of procedures are listed but contraindications are not sufficiently highlighted.

Despite these omissions, the physician in training will find many very useful pointers to procedures and the physician in practice could consult this book for an accurate description and good illustration of some of the newer procedures with which he may not be fully familiar.

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